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RICHMOND, VA., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1909.

THE WEATHER TO-DAY—Fair.

PRICE TWO CENTS

REQUISITION FOR JUDGE WILLIAMS

Gov. Glasscock Wants
Gov. Swanson to De-
liver Him for Trial.

ARREST WARRANT NOW EN ROUTE

West Virginia Insists on Pres-
ence of Attorney-General-
Elect, Indicted for Malicious
Wounding—Generally Be-
lieved Requisition Will
Be Honored.

REQUISITION papers asking Governor Swanson to deliver Judge Samuel W. Williams, Virginia's Attorney-General-elect, into the custody of a West Virginia officer, were issued yesterday by Governor William E. Glasscock, at Charleston. The papers are now on their way to Richmond.

The issuance of the requisition was insisted upon by Prosecuting Attorney Robert W. Smith, of McDowell county. Mr. Smith informed Governor Glasscock that Judge Williams had several times promised by letter to return to Welch, the county seat, to answer to the charge, but had failed to keep his promise.

Probably never before in the history of Virginia has a citizen who has been elected to one of the highest offices within the gift of the people of the State been placed in such a position. Judge Williams stands indicted in the McDowell County Court of malicious assault upon former Justice of the Supreme Court Joseph M. Sanders, of West Virginia, and an emissary of a sister State is on his way to arrest him as though he were a common criminal.

Political Possible Factor.
The circumstances of the courtroom fight between the two attorneys which led to the indictment are well known to the people of the State. At the time of the trouble the opinion was expressed that a serious situation might result, for Judge Williams has always been a "fighting Democrat," while the section of West Virginia in which the altercation happened is overwhelmingly Republican.

It is perhaps safe to say that public opinion in West Virginia is divided. The determination not to go to West Virginia to the conclusion of his campaign for the office of Attorney-General. It is as safe to say that the majority of people think he should have proceeded to McDowell county as soon as the election was over. In that case should a severe penalty have been inflicted upon him, he would have received the public sympathy of the people of his State. As it is, general comment is to the effect that he has made a serious mistake in not placing himself long since within the jurisdiction of the McDowell Court.

Judge Has Counsel.
However, it is presumed that Judge Williams has kept himself fully informed as to conditions in West Virginia, and that he knows more about the situation than does any one else. E. B. Bly, of Louisville, who is his assistant when he becomes Attorney-General, has represented his future chief in the past few weeks, visiting the scene of the trouble.

Judge Williams's friends fear that the very fact that the matter has reached the stage of the issuance of a requisition will serve to intensify whatever public feeling may exist against the Virginia officer-elect. Governor Swanson was informed last night by The Times-Dispatch of the issuance of the papers by Governor Glasscock. When asked as to his probable action, he said he would not make an announcement until the matter is brought before him.

While the Governor does not give no indication as to his probable action, it is generally presumed that if the papers appear in legal shape he will not withhold his approval and his signature.

RIVAL FACTIONS SET TAFT

Kentucky Political Feud Breaks Out in the White House.
WASHINGTON, D. C., December 9.—The White House was the scene of the outbreak of a Kentucky political feud to-day that rivals in bitterness any family one that ever raged in Breathitt county.

The feudists are Representative Edwards on one side, and Senator Bradley and Representative Langley and Bennett on the other. The fight is being waged over the appointment of a United States attorney for the Eastern District of Kentucky. Mr. Edwards is championing the cause of H. C. Eversole, of Booneville, who has the support of the Knott faction of Republicans, while Senator Bradley and his two House followers are espousing the candidacy of Louis Walker, of Lancaster.

Representative Edwards urged the President to-day to appoint his man, and the other Kentucky faction is up in arms.

\$750,000 FIRE IN KALAMAZOO

Conflagration Raged for 24 Hours in Heart of Business Section.
KALAMAZOO, MICH., December 9.—The combined efforts of the fire departments of three cities had not succeeded to-night in entirely extinguishing the fire which broke out last night in the heart of the business district, although the flames, which caused a loss of approximately \$750,000, were under absolute control.

POSSE SEARCHES FOR MANIAC

Is Heavily Armed and Fiercely Wounded to Prisoners' Homes.
SIREY, O., December 9.—Late to-night a posse of armed citizens, after a day's search, was still beating the woods in the vicinity of Holmesville in search of Oscar T. Holley, a maniac, who while resisting arrest, murdered Sheriff Jacob Bell, of Holmes county, this morning, at Big Prairie, south of this town.

RAPID PROGRESS IN CONWAY TRIAL

Prisoner Weeps at Re-
cital of His Down-
fall Years Ago.

TEN WITNESSES ARE EXAMINED

Evidence, as Brought Out Here-
tofore, Presented for Benefit
of Jury—Defense to Show
That Conway Feared
Death at Hands of
Man He Killed.

WITH the selection of the first man presented from the third venire—Marshall F. Boyle—to fill the vacancy caused by the excusing of Richard Gwynne, who had stated that he was against any man who carried a concealed weapon, the jury proceeded to hear the evidence against James R. Conway, charged with the murder of Robert E. Torrence on the evening of October 16, and was, and the trial began shortly after 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

The prisoner sat near his counsel, listening attentively to everything that was said, and once or twice interrupting his attorneys with suggestions. Only once did he betray emotion, and that was when Mr. Smith, in making his statement before the jury, referred to the past life of the accused and related how Conway, after serving a year in the penitentiary for highway robbery, had gone to work for his father and mother and had proved to be a model son. Tears welled up in the prisoner's eyes, and he bowed his head.

Ten Witnesses Examined.
Ten witnesses for the Commonwealth were examined, and altogether, understanding that counsel for the defense is trying to prove that Conway was in fear of his life; that the blow in the face from Torrence aggravated this fear, and that he believed that the dead man was armed when he came to his saloon, the evidence was rather in favor of the accused than detrimental to his case. The testimony was the same as that given in the Police Court hearing, with but little variation.

F. G. Frick, the last witness, was visibly nervous, and stated so. He got his evidence somewhat twisted, and grew worse and worse through the trying ordeal of cross-examination by L. O. Wendenburg. His excuse for the variation was that he was excited in the Police Court. "And I'm a little excited now," he added. "I would have said anything downstairs. Mr. Smith got me all tangled up. He ought not to have excited me like that."

After being worried and toyed with some minutes he was excused, and his ideas of time and space—he could not count up how many seconds there are in an hour—will hardly count in the summing up of the evidence at the conclusion of the trial.

Statement by Commonwealth.
Both sides made opening statements. Conway first stood up and listened to the opening indictment, and the explanation from Clark W. Torrence, Christian, of the different degrees of murder and the punishment therefor. His eyes were downcast as if in bitter reflection over his troubled past.

Folkes, who is being assisted by Mr. L. E. Gentry, opened for the Commonwealth. "We expect to prove," he said, "that a most heinous and outrageous crime has been committed. We expect to show that it was the result of an illicit intrigue between the prisoner and Hugh Fairbank, who was Gentry and Mrs. Torrence, the dead man's wife." He recited the history of the crime, and added that in Petersburg the two men exhibited pistols and said that they knew they were suspected of murder.

Conway Feared Attack.
Mr. Smith followed for the defense. He admitted the illicit meetings, but declared that neither Fairbank nor Conway had first approached the woman, that the latter had made the initial advances. They did not break up any man's home, said Mr. Smith, and there was no improper relation between Conway and Mrs. Torrence. He edited the story of Conway's receiving messages that Torrence and Gentry were threatening his life, and of the meeting between the men when Torrence and Gentry cursed and threatened them. He told of Torrence's parting words to Conway, that he was coming back, and Conway had better "dig his hole." He referred to Conway's attempt to pacify Torrence

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Two Men Struck by Engine and Bodies Badly Mangled

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
BIG STONE GAP, VA., December 9.—J. G. Guinn, aged about thirty years, and Leonard Anderson, aged about twenty years, were last night instantly killed by being run over by an engine of the Big Stone Gap and Powellville branch of the Norfolk and Western Railroad, at the Louisville and Nashville depot to the main section of the town. A train of the first named company, which does a transfer business between the railroad depots and the business section of the town, when backing to the Louisville and Nashville depot, ran into a freight car which the latter company had put on its track, and derailed its coaches. Passengers arriving on the Louisville and Nashville trains were thus compelled to walk to town, a distance of a mile and a half.

Guinn and Anderson, who seem not to have known each other previously, were heard to have a conversation about walking to town. A man, also walking, overtook two men supposed to be these about three-fourths of a mile from town, walking on the track of the local road, a short time before the accident occurred. A little later the engine of the local road, with the entire train crew, started for its shed in the business section. When it had

gone about a mile the crew realized that something had been run over, and they saw nothing on the track. The engine was stopped immediately, and investigation revealed the mangled forms of the men.

One theory of the accident is that the locomotive, which is very small, and fell off and were run over. The other is that they were walking on the track, thinking, on account of the derailment, that the train would not run, and were giving no thought to the approach of a locomotive, and were struck by it. At that time a freight train was passing on the Louisville and Nashville, a very short distance away, and it is supposed that the noise and smoke from the same prevented their hearing or seeing the approach of the local engine.

Mr. Guinn seems to have come from Middleboro to see his wife, who was visiting an uncle, Thomas Browning, of this place. Mr. Anderson, a son of Jesse Anderson, a prominent farmer of the Lee county, was on his way to visit his uncle, D. J. Anderson, of this place.

The body of Mr. Guinn will be buried here to-morrow, while that of Mr. Anderson will be sent to his home in Lee county to-night.

HYPNOTISM USED TO SUGGEST DEATH

Explanation of Suicides
of Ocey Snead and
Her Cousin.

TESTIMONY OF TWO PHYSICIANS

On Frequent Visits Found Patient
in Queer Mental Condition,
Believed That Two Deaths
Were Due to Same Causes.
Mother of Victim
in Virginia.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
NEW YORK, December 9.—Evidence unearthed by insurance detectives was obtained to-day which explains the deaths of Mrs. Ocey Wardlaw Martin Snead, the bath-tub victim, and her cousin, John D. Wardlaw Snead, who was burned to death, as suicides resulting from hypnotic suggestions.

All the mysterious circumstances surrounding the tragic fate of both those members of the Wardlaw family have been presented to Dr. John Duncan Quackenbush, an eminent authority on hypnotism, who said to-night: "I am told that both Mrs. Ocey Snead and John Snead were despondent. If so while in a hypnotic state, this despondency could be strengthened to such a degree, I have no doubt, that a suggestion of suicide, as a happy ending, would be followed. 'Ocey,' however, might have committed suicide in this fashion. While under hypnotic influence it might have been suggested that a warm bath would be enjoyable. She might have slipped into a tub of hot water, and still thought it tepid, until the hypnotic state wore away. Then the shock of the chilling water might prove fatal for one as anemic as the young woman was said to be."

The testimony of two physicians was obtained by the police to-day which would indicate that Ocey had either been made the victim of the drug habit, or frequently thrown into a state of hypnosis. These doctors, whose standing is unquestioned, state that on several occasions they found the young woman in a peculiar mental state, which they thought to be the result of an opiate or a mesmeric trance.

Dr. Cornelius B. Lewis, a doctor he called on young Mrs. Snead one day unexpectedly, and discovered her lying in bed unconscious, the pupils of her eyes greatly dilated, and manifesting in every other way that she had been put under the influence of a drug. He called on her again, and found her in a similar condition. He said that he had never seen a woman in such a state before.

Both doctors treated Ocey. Dr. J. J. Willis also attended Ocey, and his observations of the young woman's condition agree with those of Dr. Lewis in every particular. It was after the Wardlaw had moved from the "house of mystery" in Flatlands, about the middle of September, that Dr. Lewis and Dr. Willis treated Mrs. Wardlaw Snead. On Sunday, September 19, a darkly veiled woman called at Dr. Lewis's office and said: "I have come to you because I think you are one of the best doctors on Columbia Heights. My name is Mrs. Wardlaw Snead. I have brought her there from Flatlands because I want to get better medical attention for her than is available down there."

The fact that the Wardlaw had moved from the "house of mystery," which had hardly a stick of furniture, to the Hotel St. George, is being investigated by the police with especial care. At the "house of mystery" the grim antics told the lawyers and physicians who came to them that Ocey was dying.

Yet she walked into the St. George Hotel immediately afterward in apparent good health. Thereupon, she was immediately put to bed again. When Dr. Lewis called at the hotel he found in Ocey's bedroom, Miss Wardlaw and another woman, who he thinks was Mrs. Martin, the missing mother of the bathtub victim. One of them whispered to him as he entered: "The poor thing is dying. Isn't it a pity?"

After only a casual examination of the patient, Dr. Lewis replied: "No, madame, you are mistaken. This young woman is not so very sick. Simply a little anemic. She needs a little rest."

On September 21 Dr. Lewis made a second visit and found his patient in

(Continued on Page Five—Column 2.)

MRS. W. G. BROKAW ON STAND AND CHARGES HUSBAND REVILED HER ON WEDDING TRIP



W. GOULD BROKAW



MRS. MARY D. BROKAW

BROKAW'S WIRE, READ IN COURT, MAKES WIFE BLUSH FURIOUSLY

TRYING TO FORCE DECISIVE BATTLE

**Estrada Planning to Meet Gov-
ernment Forces Near
Rama.**

MEXICO CITY, December 9.—Members of the various colonies in the Central American republics here met to-night at a private residence, and at a late hour adopted resolutions denouncing President Taft, Secretary Knox and the action of the United States towards Nicaragua.

BLUEFIELDS, NICARAGUA, December 9.—With the unexpected battle at Rama between the forces of General Estrada and of President Zelaya, under command of General Oseja, imminent. Estrada's position at Rama is now considered impregnable.

Meanwhile he has sent detachments into the mountains west of Rama, which have repeatedly met the government troops in small skirmishes. Always the provisionals retreated toward Rama, laying waste the country as they retired, and leaving Oseja nothing with which to feed his men. It was not Estrada's policy to contest the roads to Rama, but to bring on a general engagement at that point.

With Managua 150 miles away, and the country between a waste, he calculated that Oseja would be compelled to risk an attack or to starve.

His plans seem to have worked well. Oseja's forces, half starved, footsore and sick from the terrible tramp over the mountains, are converging in front of Rama. Estrada, confident, awaits the attacks behind his fortifications. At Bluefields 1,000 reinforcements await his call, the trip by the Rama River requiring but seven hours.

Whether Oseja has been strengthened by men from Managua is not known definitely. Spies have brought word to the opposing army that Zelaya is afraid to risk more men, fearing that they will desert to Estrada.

He has soldiers and equipment in abundance at Managua, but it is said that he does not trust his generals. Oseja, it is said, is an exception. His men, as a reward of victory, have been promised all the loot they can collect in two days at Rama.

Death to Americans.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., December 9.—A telegram to the Picayune from Panama says:

"Death to Americans!" is the order issued to the Nicaraguan government army by President Zelaya. Positive information was received here to-day that more than a month ago Zelaya issued instructions to his military commanders to shoot every American caught fighting in the army of the revolutionists. Some of Zelaya's military officers protested against this order and warned him that trouble with the United States would result.

"To hell with the Gringos!" Zelaya replied. "Shoot every one you can capture!"

The gunboat Vicksburg, which has been stationed at Corinto ever since the Nicaraguan trouble assumed an acute stage, has been reinforced, and there are now American warships in the Corinto harbor.

ON SOUTHERN DRILL GROUNDS

Atlantic Battleship Fleet Engaged in Practice Off Virginia Capes.
NORFOLK, VA., December 9.—Under the direction of the commander-in-chief, Rear-Admiral Schreyer, the Atlantic battleship fleet, to-day is hard at work on evolutions and maneuvers some thirty miles off the Virginia Capes, on what is known as the Southern drill grounds. These drills will continue through next week, and the fleet will come into Hampton Roads preparatory to going to New York harbor to allow the men Christmas leave.

Weather conditions outside the capes to-day are ideal for the battle practice of the fleet.

PROOF AGAINST NEGRO SOLDIERS

**Conclusive Evidence Found by
Brownsville Court of
Inquiry.**

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 9.—Conclusive evidence is said to have been secured by the military court of inquiry into the "shooting of" Brownsville, Texas, that members of the Twenty-fifth Infantry, colored, who were within the fort, fired on the town at the time their companions were racing through the streets of the Texas town, shooting right and left. None of the members of the court of inquiry would discuss the matter, but it is intimated that a demand for the abolition of the negro troops, which are provided for by law, will be demanded by the Southern delegations in Congress. Thus the bitter debate that marked the final days of the Roosevelt administration threatens to be renewed.

The evidence discovered by the officers who compose the court is said to be complete proof. Certain members of the companies and the regiment, it is reported, made personal examinations of buildings across the road from the fort in Brownsville. They discovered bullet holes in the side of these houses.

Continuing their investigation, they discovered the bullets, which were of the regulation army design. Following back the line of fire, as shown by the track of the bullet, the marksmen could have been nowhere else than within the barracks.

The congressional defenders of the negro infantrymen maintained that the only firing in the town was done by the men of the Twenty-fifth who had broken parole, and the former President Roosevelt, in discharging two companies, without individual military trial, had worked a severe injustice on the companies and the regiment.

It is understood that the court, which is now here and has practically concluded its examinations of the evidence it has secured, will permit discharged members of the regiment as care to do so to appear before it and testify. The hearings will be held here.

URGE LURTON'S NOMINATION

Friends of Tennessee Judge Call on President Taft.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 9.—Friends of Judge Horace Lurton, of Tennessee, called on President Taft to-day to urge his nomination as associate justice of the United States Supreme Court. The President gave no indication as to what he would do in the matter.

Exchanged Many Messages.

Telegrams and letters between husband and wife as introduced by Mrs. Brokaw's counsel occupied a prominent part of to-day's session. The entire bundle, as exhibited, represented about \$10,000 in telegraph bills, it was estimated.

(Continued on Page Two—Column 5.)

Fire Destroys Half Block of Buildings in Pulaski

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
PULASKI, VA., December 9.—Fire broke out in the store of A. B. Hunt and burned fiercely between the galling and roof before it was discovered. The fire company responded promptly to the call, but the flames had made such headway they could not be stopped till they had gutted the entire building, and then spread rapidly to the west, burning half a block in the center of the business part of Main Street.

The total loss will amount to between \$50,000 and \$75,000, with about \$10,000 or \$15,000 insurance.

Roumoko was appealed to for help and a special train was made up at that place to bring an engine and firemen to Pulaski, but before they arrived the fire was under control.

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Gave Telegraphic Admonishment
to Be Careful Whom
She Kissed.

INTRODUCED AS EVIDENCE

**Efforts to Show Young Million-
aire's Insane and Absurd
Jealousy.**

NEW YORK, December 9.—K. Gould Brokaw's telegraphic admonishment to his wife to be careful whom she kissed, crimsoned her cheeks and brought tears to her eyes to-day as it was read in the Supreme Court at Mineola, L. I. Yet this telegram was introduced by her counsel with others in an attempt to show the young millionaire's insane jealousy and unreasonableness as justifying the separation for which Mrs. Brokaw is suing, with \$50,000 a year alimony.

The telegram was from Brokaw at High Point, N. C., to his wife at her place at Great Neck, L. I., and read as follows:

"You know what I told you about kissing the doctor. When he attempts to kiss you again, tell him what you have promised your husband. You know if he kisses you I should not want to kiss you again."

Mrs. Brokaw hung her head as the message was read, and blushed furiously. By agreement the name of the doctor was not read in the court.

Mrs. Brokaw had previously told of a luncheon at the Hotel St. Regis, at which a Doctor Chapman was a guest, and which her husband, she testified, had interrupted and made a scene, accusing her of wanting to elope with the doctor. The doctor on that occasion, she said, had threatened to have Brokaw arrested for using unbecomingly language.

Incidents of the honeymoon trip through France, as related by the plaintiff, otherwise the name of the doctor was not read in the court.

Smashing doors to get in her room, excessive drinking, and a cheerful invitation of his to "come and look at a new gun and some cartridges I have for you," were only a few of the alleged occurrences, she testified, that made her life miserable.

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(Continued on Page Two—Column 5.)

MONEY SUCCEEDS CULBERSON

Mississippi Senator Chosen to Head the Minority.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 9.—In caucus this afternoon the Democratic Senators elected H. D. Money, of Mississippi, as minority leader, to succeed Senator Charles A. Culbertson, of Texas, whose resignation was presented to-day.

Senator Money, who is now serving the last year of his term, has been in the Senate twelve years, and was vice-chairman of the caucus when Senator Culbertson resigned. Senator Shively, of Indiana, was elected vice-chairman.

DANES DISCREDIT STORY THAT COOK FAKED REPORT

Explorer's Partisans
Strongly Denounce It
as American Bluff.

FOREIGN EXPERT SCOUTS CHARGES

**Affidavits Will Be Placed in
Hands of Examining Commit-
tee—Cook's Lawyer Has
Severed Relations With
Client—His Where-
abouts Unknown.**

COPENHAGEN, December 9.—A cable synopsis of the statement by Captain August Wedel Loose, telling how he prepared observations for Dr. Cook, was printed in the evening papers here as their principal feature. There is a disposition to regard it as an attempt to influence the committee of investigation, and Cook's partisans in the press vehemently denounce it as a thoroughly untrue statement. This morning Rector Salomonsen and Professor Stromgren, president of the examining committee, were notified that the New York Times would place the affidavits at their disposal, and they gave assurance that the documents would receive due consideration on their arrival. Professor Stromgren declined to express any opinion of the value of Captain Looses's statement. He said the committee would begin the examination of Cook's papers, which were lodged at the observatory to-day, probably at the beginning of next week, but undoubtedly would not conclude the examination before the date of arrival of the affidavits.

Scientific circles are inclined to be incredulous regarding the charges. Some persons, like Dr. Carl Burrau, the astronomer, consider them so improbable that their effect will be to strengthen the confidence in Dr. Cook.

Bureau Scouts Charges.
In an interview Dr. Burrau said: "Passages in the story telegraphed here give me the impression that the matter is thoroughly untrustworthy. 'Take, for instance,' the statement about Capella. Capella neither rises nor sets in the polar regions, but remains fixed over the horizon."

"In order to make observations at the North Pole more extended and a more detailed knowledge is necessary than is enjoyed usually by the average ship's captain."

"It is, however, easy for the universal public to believe the truth or otherwise of the charges."

The committee of six, under the presidency of Professor Ellis Stromgren, as astronomer, which is to examine the north polar observations, on behalf of the University of Copenhagen, will begin its work at the end of the present week.

Dr. Torp, rector of the University of Copenhagen, said to-night that the charges published in the New York Times against Dr. Frederick A. Cook are based on pure fiction. Nevertheless, he added, "we would accept the challenge to examine the documents prepared by Loos and Durdie, which the Times has agreed to send to Copenhagen."

Accusations 'Totally Unfounded.'
Walter Lonsdale, secretary to Dr. Cook, who brought the explorers data to Copenhagen, also declared that the accusations published in New York and London against Dr. Cook were totally unfounded. He said that the papers delivered to the University of Copenhagen contained the original observations of Dr. Cook, and that during the expedition, without alterations, Mr. Lonsdale stated further that the explorer's report was founded on these and dictated by Dr. Cook to him, no other person having anything to do with it.

Dr. Lonsdale, who is now in the Waldorf-Astoria during Dr. Cook's stay there, but the explorer's acquaintance with them was slight.

The committee which will begin the examination of Dr. Cook's papers, the latter part of this week is composed of the following:

President, Professor Ellis Stromgren, director of the Astrophysical Observatory; Dr. C. F. Pedersen, astronomer, attached to the observatory; Gustav Holm, explorer; Professor H. B. Jensen, president of the School of Navigation; Dr. Royder, director of the Meteorological Office, and Dr. F. A. Engstrom, director of the Lund Observatory.

Personal Attorney Severs Relations

NEW YORK, December 9.—Dr. Frederick A. Cook's personal attorney, Henry Wellington Wack, has severed relations with his client. Mr. Wack refused to-night to confirm or deny his withdrawal, but it can be affirmed on competent authority that, after a consultation with his partners, Mr. Wack wrote Dr. Cook so long ago as November 20 that he must beg him to seek legal advice elsewhere.

"I will, however, say," Mr. Wack is keeping himself, or why he persists in seclusion when his presence is vital to his own interests and his friends. Personally I incline to the belief he is abroad."

"One thing, however, is certain—there is agreement to-night for the first time among those who have always believed that Dr. Cook discovered the North Pole, those who have never believed and those who have waited to be informed on disinterested authority. Partisans and sceptics alike now concede certain cardinal facts which admit of no argument, namely: Dr. Cook has sent his records to the University of Copenhagen for the inspection of a commission. Two men—one a broker, who says he acted as go-between, and one a skilled navigator—have sworn that they supplied the doctor with a complete set of fabricated observations, covering his trip northward step by step to the pole, in agreement with his narrative as universally published. The sworn

affidavits will be placed in the hands of the examining committee—Cook's lawyer has severed relations with his client—his whereabouts unknown.

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